

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name LONG MEADOW

other names/site number CYRUS RHODES HOUSE; DHR File No. 082-0111

2. Location

street & number 2525 Fridleys Gap Road not for publication

city or town Harrisonburg

vicinity X state Virginia code VA county Rockingham code 165

Zip 22802

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _____ nationally _____ statewide X locally. (_____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official _____ Date _____

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (_____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

_____ entered in the National Register

_____ See continuation sheet.

_____ determined eligible for the

National Register

_____ See continuation sheet.

_____ determined not eligible for the National Register

_____ removed from the National Register

_____ other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceLong Meadow
Rockingham County

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u> 2 </u>	<u> 2 </u> buildings
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 0 </u> sites
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 1 </u> structures
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u> objects
<u> 3 </u>	<u> 3 </u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register None

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>DOMESTIC</u>	Sub: <u>Single dwelling</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE</u>	<u>Agriculture Outbuildings:</u>
	<u>Barn and Corncrib</u>
<u>FUNERARY</u>	<u>Cemetery</u>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>DOMESTIC</u>	Sub: <u>Single dwelling</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE</u>	<u>Agriculture Outbuilding:</u>
	<u>Barn and Corncrib</u>
<u>FUNERARY</u>	<u>Cemetery</u>

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)___MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival___

_____**Materials** (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation ___BRICK___

roof ___METAL: Tin___

walls ___BRICK___
_____other ___WOOD___
_____**Narrative Description** (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ___ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ___ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- X C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ___ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ___ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ___ B removed from its original location.
- ___ C a birthplace or a grave.
- ___ D a cemetery.
- ___ E a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- ___ F a commemorative property.
- ___ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)☐ ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance ☐ circa 1845 – circa 1866 ☐

Significant Dates ☐ circa 1845 ☐

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)☐ NA**Cultural Affiliation** ☐ NA

Architect/Builder ☐ Cyrus Rhodes ☐

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.☐ previously listed in the National Register☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register☐ designated a National Historic Landmark☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # **Primary Location of Additional Data**☒ State Historic Preservation Office☐ Other State agency☐ Federal agency☐ Local government☐ University☐ OtherName of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property ☐ 41.35 acres **UTM References** (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

1 17/696666/4265158 2 17/696686/4265421

3 17/697286/4265237 4 17/697083/4264815

☒ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name Marvin Ogburn (Owner)

Organization: N/A date December 7, 2004

street & number: 2525 Fridleys Gap Road telephone 540-433-0908

city or town Harrisonburg state VA zip code 22802

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Marvin L. & Kathleen S. Ogburn

street & number 2525 Fridleys Gap Road telephone 540-433-0908

city or town Harrisonburg state VA zip code 22802

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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**Long Meadow
Rockingham County**

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Long Meadow, also known as the Cyrus Rhodes Farm, is located in a meadow nestled in the foothills just west of the southern end of the Massanutten Mountains, which split the Shenandoah Valley in northern Rockingham County. Situated on approximately 41 acres of agricultural land, the property is located near the headwaters of Smith Creek, which runs north approximately 40 miles to the Shenandoah River.

Built circa 1845, the Greek Revival-style house is one of the finest examples of this mid-nineteenth-century style in rural Rockingham County. The three-bay, double-pile, two-story brick house, laid in five-course American bond with an English basement, sits on a continuous brick foundation and includes four interior brick chimneys, that pierce the house's low-pitched, standing-seam metal hipped roof. The fenestration of the front facade includes a central door with sidelights topped by a three-light transom and double-hung sash, paired windows with four-over-four lights. The house has a central passage plan, and the front entrance is sheltered by a one-story, Greek Revival-style wooden porch featuring two pairs of fluted square columns and a flight of wooden steps and railings. The house was built in one period and retains its original form with no major alterations. Most of the fine craftsmanship and design features of the original construction have been preserved.

Long Meadow includes a frame bank barn, a contributing resource, built circa 1866 on a stone foundation after the "Great Burning" of the Shenandoah Valley destroyed the original barn during the Civil War. A family graveyard, a contributing site located behind the house, contains fifteen graves including Cyrus Rhodes, the original owner of the house. A frame corncrib and a frame chicken house, which has been converted to a garage, both non-contributing buildings, are believed to date to the late nineteenth century. A metal shed, a non-contributing structure, was erected to provide shelter for an automobile.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Exterior

Built of five-course American-bond brick in circa 1845, Long Meadow is a three-bay, double-pile, two-story Greek Revival-style house with English basement and is an excellent example of

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mid-nineteenth century architecture of Rockingham County in the Shenandoah Valley. The orange-red bricks, believed to have been fired on site, form the foundation and elevations. Laid in five-course American bond on three elevations, with random bond on the west elevation, the brickwork has mortar joints which contain traces of penciling done with white wash to create the illusion of an extremely thin mortar joint. Decorative wide brick corbelling with modillion block design forms the cornice on all elevations.

Two pairs of interior brick chimneys, each with two flues, provide eight fireplaces. All chimneys have corbelling at the tops. The two chimneys on the west side have fireplaces on the lower and middle levels, whereas the two chimneys on the east side have fireplaces on the second and third levels.

The front of the house faces southwest and seven sets of double windows with double-hung wooden sash, including the ones in the English basement, form the fenestration of the facade. All windows on this elevation have four-over-four lights with the exception of the central double window on the second floor, which has six-over-six lights. The size of this opening matches the central entrance on the first level, suggesting that it, too, may have originally contained a door at one time. The north elevation has a central door on the first level and seven single double-hung, wooden sash windows with six-over-six lights. The southeast elevation has three sets of double windows, placed centrally on each level, including the English basement. These double-hung, wooden sash windows have four-over-four lights. All double windows on the first level and English basement level of the front facade have notable cornice over each double window. Pintles for hanging shutters are still intact. No windows are found on the west elevation, but two wooden doors with two raised panels below and two vertical windows at the top provide outside entrances to the English basement.

The central passage plan of the house provides a front and rear door at each end of the thirty-three foot hall. Both doors are unusual in that each has two vertical recessed flat panels with double molding. Each of the panels has top and bottom shoulders highlighted by small square wooden blocks. Some of the hardware for these doors appears to be original. The front door has sidelights and is topped by a three-light transom, while the rear door has only a three-light transom.

The front and rear wooden single-story porches have a wooden floor, steps, and handrails. The front porch, measuring eight feet by sixteen feet, is supported by brick piers that appear to be

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original, and the rear porch, measuring seven feet by eleven feet, has wooden supports. Both porches have standing-seam metal roofs that slope slightly to allow for drainage. The front porch boasts two pairs of fluted square columns that support the roof with a frieze adorned with dentil molding. The rear porch has two square wooden columns and an unadorned frieze.

Interior

The interior of the house has maintained its integrity as well. The central hall plan provides for two rooms on each side of the ten-foot-wide hall on the first and second levels, creating eight rooms, each ten feet in height. The English basement level is eight feet high and is divided into two rooms of equal size and three smaller rooms currently used as a large pantry, storage, and utility space. The original plaster was laid directly on the brick walls throughout the house and much of it survives.

The interior woodwork reflects extraordinary craftsmanship and appears to be original. The woodwork includes unusual patterns and designs, some done with an oak Faux graining finish, while others are marbleized, stained, or painted. Most of the interior wood is pine and is in very good condition. The floors on all levels are random-width and heart-of-pine is used in the first floor hall.

The interior woodwork in the central halls of the first and second floor has an oak Faux graining finish. All the doors that open into these halls have two recessed vertical panels with raised centers, similar to a shallow hipped roof, as well as reveals with recessed flat vertical panels. All door surrounds in these halls are nine inches wide with heavy molding. Above each door is a double frieze with a scalloped design across the center. Unusual pyramidal capped rectangular corner blocks are found on the first floor door surrounds, and square corner blocks are found on those on the second floor. The baseboard on both levels measures twelve inches in height, which includes a five-inch molding incised in the center. The staircase has natural finished and stained wood with recessed flat panels underneath the stringer. The balustrade has a heavy newel measuring seven-inches square, which also has recessed flat vertical panels with shoulders at the top and bottom, appearing to be hand-carved, and emulating the pattern found on the outside of the front and rear doors. The slender walnut railings and straight balusters of the staircase are indicative of the Greek Revival style.

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The woodwork within the front two rooms on the first floor is the most ornate in the house. The

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southwest room is the more decorative of the two and has windows with surrounds, which match the door architraves found in the central hall. These moldings have the oak Faux graining finish, as does the mantel, which has a heavy shelf and marbleized fluted pilasters. Recessed horizontal flat panels are found beneath the windows. The baseboard emulates that of the central hall. Ceiling stenciling, believed to be original and done in cadet and cobalt blue, forms a rectangle on the ceiling with a border and a center medallion.

In the southeast room, the woodwork is painted white and the window surrounds are fluted and have square bull's eye corner blocks. The mantel surround is indicative of the Greek Revival style with a plain frieze and pilasters. Recessed horizontal panels are found in this room as well. Oral history indicates that stenciling of unknown design existed in the southeast room at one time. This room has wide baseboards with a heavy bead molding.

All other rooms in the house have mostly unadorned woodwork painted white. The southeast room on the second level has baseboard molding with the heavy bead molding emulating the southeast room on the first floor. The northwest room on the second floor has a modified Gothic surround. Built in cabinets, which appear to be original, can be found in several of the rooms on all levels. Most cabinets have a set of double doors with recessed vertical flat panels and shelving inside. Some wooden door knobs survive on these cabinets.

The interior of the English basement contains two rooms of equal size on the south side and three smaller rooms on the north side. The northwest room has a cooking fireplace and the southwest room has a heating fireplace. It is thought that originally the basement level was used as a servants' quarters, for cooking, and for storage. The southwest room was modified as a kitchen in the 1930s and is still used as kitchen today. The woodwork in most all the rooms is unadorned and painted white. The southwest room is the only one to have a baseboard with a heavy bead molding. A staircase with a chamfered newel post provides access to the first floor and separates the southeast and southwest rooms. The northeast room of the basement was at one time a root cellar, but it currently has a cement floor and is used for mechanical equipment and storage.

Secondary Resources

Long Meadow has a large frame bank barn, measuring approximately 34 feet by 63 feet, and resembles other barns found in the Shenandoah Valley during the mid-nineteenth century. The
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barn sits on a three-sided stone foundation and was built after the original barn fell prey to the

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“Great Burning” of the Shenandoah Valley in 1864. The current barn is believed to have been built on the foundation of the original barn and is located about 450 feet east of the house. It features heavy timber frame construction with mortise-and-tenon joinery and wooden pegs. The upper level of the barn has a wooden plank floor and the lower level has an earthen floor. The barn was designed to accommodate the storage of hay, straw, and grains having a central passage area eighteen feet wide with a bay on each side. Most likely animals were kept underneath.

Two non-contributing resources are located on the property. The corncrib, measuring approximately 6 feet by 16 feet, is believed to date to the late 1800s. A frame chicken house, measuring approximately 20 feet by 20 feet, was converted to a garage in 1988. It now has a concrete floor and is also used for storage.

An unattached car shed, a non-contributing structure, exists to the northwest of the house. The metal structure was placed there to shelter an automobile.

Landscape

Long Meadow sits in open pastures between ridges in the foothills of the southern end of the Massanutten Mountains. A stream meanders through the property to connect with Smith Creek. Located on the property is a cemetery, a contributing site, which sits approximately 125 feet behind the house. Fifteen grave markers are visible dating from 1864-1902, and they include Cyrus Rhodes, the original owner of the house, his wife, Elizabeth Armentrout Rhodes, and other members of his family. A three-foot-high stone wall constructed of cut fieldstones surrounds the graveyard.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Long Meadow in northern Rockingham County stands as a testament to the Greek Revival style of architecture of the mid-nineteenth century in the Shenandoah Valley. Located in a meadow within view of the Massanutten Mountains, the circa 1845 two-story brick house with an English basement is an outstanding example of this style in the county, and it has retained its original form with no major alterations. Built for Cyrus Rhodes, the original owner and a prosperous farmer, the house represents a high-style home that has some architectural elements that are rare for homes of the period. Wide brick corbelling with a modillion block design forms the cornice on all elevations. Double windows on the front facade and east elevations have four-over-four lights and provide the house with an abundance of natural light and ventilation. The house has extraordinary interior woodwork with unusual designs and finishes and shows excellent craftsmanship. The house is significant architecturally and reveals the life style of a prosperous farmer in the mid-nineteenth century.

A frame bank barn, a contributing building built circa 1866, was constructed after the original barn was destroyed during the "Great Burning" of the Shenandoah Valley in 1864. The barn, built of heavy timber frame construction with weatherboard siding, is a good example of a barn built in the Shenandoah Valley during the mid-nineteenth century. The size of the barn and the interior bays on the first level indicate that grain was once an important part of this farm. The family graveyard, a contributing site located behind the house, contains fifteen graves from 1864-1902 including Cyrus Rhodes, the original owner of the house and his family.

Long Meadow sits on 41 acres in a pastoral landscape, and although the acreage is much less than the 1,000 acres once owned by Cyrus Rhodes, the house, barn, and cemetery survive in a setting that still retains a feeling of a meadow with surrounding ridges and mountains that have sheltered it through time.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Long Meadow reflects the stewardship of the generations of the Rhodes, Smith, and McCorkle families. Cyrus Rhodes, the original owner of the house, was born in 1808. Cyrus was the eldest of sixteen children of Jacob Rhoads and Catherine Helfrey. Jacob Rhoads's grandfather, Philipp

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Jacob Roth was born in 1720 in Wurttemberg, Germany and immigrated to America on the ship Neptune on October 4, 1752. He lived and died in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. His son, John Phillip Rhoads (father of Jacob Rhoads) moved to Rockingham County, Virginia in 1785. Cyrus Rhodes married Elizabeth Armentrout in 1831.¹

Elizabeth Armentrout (Ermentraut) was also of German descent and the daughter of early pioneers in America. Elizabeth's family came to America in 1739 on the ship Samuel. They lived in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania until 1752 when they moved to the Shenandoah Valley.² Cyrus died in 1891 at the age of 83 and is buried in the family cemetery behind the house.

Cyrus Rhodes was a very successful farmer. He started with small parcels of land and by the 18502 he had substantially increased the land under his ownership to about 1,000 acres. Long Meadow was part of the great agricultural history of the Shenandoah Valley. The agricultural activities at Long Meadow relate to the agricultural activities in the Valley. Wheat was the largest crop produced in the Valley in the mid-19th century. During the Civil War, the Valley was often referred to as the "breadbasket of the Confederacy." The area's limestone soils were highly productive and the paving of the Valley Pike and the strong demand for wheat, resulted in wheat and ground flour becoming the economic engine of the Valley. During the 1840s, high prices for wheat, good transportation routes in the Valley, and access to key cities and ports on the east coast made it a prosperous time for wheat farmers.³

Oral traditions and written evidence suggest that Cyrus Rhodes grew substantial quantities of grain, mostly wheat and rye. A letter written in July 1862 by May C. Rhodes, the 27-year-old daughter of Cyrus Rhodes, to her brother, Wilson Rhodes, discusses the harvesting of wheat, rye, and hay at Long Meadow.⁴ As discussed above, the barn was designed for the storage of grains. Rhodes also operated a gristmill off site on Smith Creek to grind grains into flour. Long Meadow is located about three miles east of the Valley Pike providing access for selling grains and flour and for importing equipment and resources. The number of slaves owned by Cyrus Rhodes in 1850 (two adults) is consistent with growing grains as compared to more labor-intensive activities such as tobacco. The economic prosperity for wheat farmers circa 1845 may have given the owner the confidence and financial resources to undertake the building of such a large and substantial house for its time.

The Civil War was a very difficult time for people living in the Shenandoah Valley. The most significant impact on the Long Meadow farm was the "Great Burning" in 1864 by the Union

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Army under the command of General Philip Sheridan whose troops burned the barns and grain and most likely removed the livestock. The Shenandoah Valley served as the “backbone” of the Confederacy providing the supply of grains, livestock, and horses. For the Union, it was important to lay waste to this agricultural abundance. The house survived the War while the barn was burned.⁵ Initials and signatures, believed to be soldiers, are still visible on the mortar to the left and right of the front door of the house. Oral tradition indicates that the Union Army occupied the property for a few days. The letter previously mentioned written by May C. Rhodes, to her brother, Wilson, a Confederate soldier, was found behind a fireplace mantel.⁶ It describes the fear and concerns of the family.

Research indicates the house was built before 1850 and suggests circa 1845. Most likely the house is built on the property purchased by Cyrus Rhodes in 1841. Oral tradition says the house was built around 1840.⁷ The dollar value of the property per the 1850 census supports that the house was constructed before 1850.

Many of the land records of Rockingham County, Virginia were destroyed by fire during the Civil War. This includes the land records for most of the land transactions made by Cyrus Rhodes before the war. The will of Cyrus Rhodes aids in this research.⁸ He indicates the home farm was part of the Hinton (101 acres) and Carrier (108 acres) tracts. The Hinton tract was purchased in March 1848, and the Carrier tract was purchased April 11, 1841.⁹ Both of these deeds were burned.

The 1850 census indicates that the real property of Cyrus Rhodes had a value of \$8,500. Cyrus Rhodes owned several hundred acres at that time. Based on land values, this supports a rather large value for a house and outbuildings. During the 1850s, Cyrus Rhodes increased his land holdings by at least 700 acres. The 1860 census valued his real property at \$12,000, and by 1870 it was valued at \$20,000.

Cyrus Rhodes died in 1891 and willed the farm and about 240 surrounding acres to his son, Franklin Pierce Rhodes. Joseph P. Rhodes acquired title to the property from the will of Franklin Pierce Rhodes in 1917 and, in turn, sold it to Walter O. Rhodes for \$15,000 in 1925. The land was foreclosed in 1933, during the Great Depression, by New York Life Insurance Company based on a default on a \$7,000 note. Lelia M. Smith purchased the house and 233 acres from the insurance company in 1937 for \$4,800. Eldred McCorkle purchased the property in 1941 for

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\$8,000 and his son, David McCorkle, sub-divided the property and sold 41.35 acres and the improvements to the present owners in December 2003.¹⁰

Long Meadow survives as an excellent example of the Greek Revival style of architecture in Rockingham County during the mid-nineteenth century and as an important example of the life style of a prosperous farmer.

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ENDNOTES

¹ Family history and genealogy data provided by Brent Rodes in 2003 based on data from Carrier Book and other sources.

² Armentrout Family History, Pages 0-1 to 0-3, 1-1, 1-2, 1-72, 1-73, 1-53.

³ Kenneth E. Koons and Warren R. Hofstra (editors), *After the Backcountry: Rural Life in the Great Valley of Virginia 1800-1900* (Knoxville, Tennessee: University of Tennessee Press, 2000).

⁴ May C. Rhodes, original letter found by David McCorkle now in possession of current owners.

⁵ Letter in 2004 from John H. Heatwole, author of *The Burning*.

⁶ Rhodes.

⁷ Nancy B. Hess, *The Heartland: Rockingham County* (Harrisonburg, Virginia: Park View Press, 1976) titled Old Brick House at Zenda, 221.

⁸ Will of Cyrus Rhodes from Will Records of Rockingham County, Virginia.

⁹ Burnt Deed Books of Rockingham County, Virginia.

¹⁰ Deeds recorded in Rockingham County, Virginia.

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UTM Coordinates (continued)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
5.	17/	696833/	4264974

Boundary Description:

The nominated property is Parcel 16C, Rockingham County Parcel map number 82 (Plains District, Linville). A copy of the map is enclosed. This parcel was sub-divided from parcel 16 in December 2003.

Boundary Justification:

The nominated site is 41.35 acres, which was sub-divided from a 233-acre parcel in December 2003. The house and other contributing buildings and sites are within the 41.35 acres. The site assists in retaining the agricultural and historical feeling and character of the property. The house is in a meadow with ridges on both sides of the house. The ridges isolate the property from sight of future development due to the terrain. In summary, the nominated site retains a rural feel and an historic role as a prosperous farm.

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PHOTOGRAPHS

Marvin Ogburn – photographer

All negatives stored in Virginia Department of Historical Resources

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-
1. Date: March 2004
 View from near road (route 811) looking east across property
 Negative number 21346
 Photo 1 of 14
 2. Date: March 2004
 View looking south across property, Massanutten Mountains in background
 Negative number 21346
 Photo 2 of 14
 3. Date: March 2004
 View of front of house and porch
 Negative number 21346
 Photo 3 of 14
 4. Date: March 2004
 View of southeast side and front of house and porch
 Negative number 21346
 Photo 4 of 14
 5. Date: March 2004
 View of rear of house
 Negative number 21346
 Photo 5 of 14
 6. Date: March 2004
 View of interior front door from center hallway
 Negative number 21346
 Photo 6 of 14
 7. Date: March 2004
 View of front door
 Negative number 21346
 Photo 7 of 14

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8. Date: March 2004
 View of interior, living room, fireplace, built-in cabinet, and front window
 Negative number 21346
 Photo 8 of 14
9. Date: March 2004

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Long Meadow
Rockingham County**

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- View of interior, dining room, fireplace
Negative number 21346
Photo 9 of 14
10. Date: March 2004
View of stenciling on ceiling in dining room
Negative number 21346
Photo 10 of 14
11. Date: March 2004
View of barn, northern and western sides
Negative number 21346
Photo 11 of 14
12. Date: March 2004
View of corncrib
Negative number 21346
Photo 12 of 14
13. Date: April 2004
View of stone wall surrounding cemetery
Negative number 22001
Photo 13 of 14
14. Date: April 2004
View of tombstones in cemetery
Negative number 22001
Photo 14 of 14